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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

CAPTAIN DICK'S VOW.

BY JOHN M. SIMPSON.

In the days when the vast territory of the Far West was crowded with hostile Indians and the white pioneers were "few and far between," the settlers who had pitched their tents at a point on the left bank of the beautiful Wabash, formed for mutual security and defence, a company of riflemen.

Not far from the river, in what is now called the State of Ohio, stood a roughly-hewn log fort, the only place of refuge within a circumference of many miles for the defenceless women and children of the Wabash settlement. Thither they would assemble at the report of the approach of a party of Indians on the war-path, and from the Wabash riflemen they received ample protection. This company of backwoodsmen numbered about twenty-five. The name of the squad, if an impartial observer had been allowed to give it an appellation, would have been the "Tattered Brigade." In its ranks were men long accustomed to Indian warfare, with faces as swarthy as those of their forest foes, and with hearts twice as bold and courageous. There were also many young and active men, who were either new settlers or sons of the early settlers, born, as it were, with hatred toward the red men, and so skillful in the use of the rifle that one would think they came into this world with that weapon in their hands. The commander of the company, who was familiarly known for miles around as Captain Dick, was at once an object of terror and dislike to the Indians.

Years ago, Richard Deane had met with a great misfortune. Returning home one day from a forest excursion, he reached his clearing only to find his dwelling in flames, his wife lying murdered, and his little son, half dead through fear, hidden away in the hollow stump of an old tree. From that hour he swore eternal enmity should exist between himself and the whole Indian race; and, as he beheld his beloved wife lying disfigured by the removal of her scalp, he took a great oath that her life should be atoned for by the life-blood of a score of savages. Ever afterwards he was first in pursuit of roving bands of Indians who molested the settlement, and his heart, which opened only to his motherless son, grew hard and stony. Woe to the red man who crossed his path!

When the company of riflemen was organized for the protection of the settlement the post of Captain was offered by the settlers to Richard Deane, and by him it was at once accepted, in order that his vow should be sooner accomplished. Fifteen dusky denizens of the forest had already perished beneath his hand, and now, as he was a man of nearly sixty years of age and growing older and feebler every day, he began to fear that his oath would remain unfulfilled and his wife unrevenged. Thinking he would be more likely to accomplish his oath if he was in command of a body of skillful riflemen who would be summoned to the pursuit of the red skins at any time, he at once accepted the offer of the settlers, and became active in punishing the rambling parties of marauding Indians who persistently disturbed the settlement. The young son of Captain Dick, who had escaped the knife of the savage, when his mother fell a victim to Indian barbarity, was now a fine little fellow in his twelfth year. He had been adopted by the riflemen, as a child of the company, and immediately honored with a place on the roll, and the subriquet of "Corporal Tom." This twelve-year-old rifleman was the exact image of his mother, and consequently, was more idolized by his bereaved father.

When Captain Dick came home one fine afternoon, with a fat doe slung over his shoulders, and a bag stuffed with fowls at his side, and found that the Indians had made another attack upon the settlement, and this time had carried off his beloved son, he became nearly distracted with grief. The company of riflemen assembled, and every man of them was eager to relieve the sorrow of their commander, and rescue their little corporal from the hands of the brutal savages.

"Fifteen redskins have fallen by my hand since my dear wife's death," said Capt. Dick, with a stern and unforgiving voice, "and but five more are wanting to fulfill my vow. If my son is murdered too" and here his voice wavered—"I solemnly swear that I will kill a hundred of them, whether in times of war or in time of peace, whether by fair or by foul means. Vengeance I will have to my heart's content."

The band marched off in single file, with Captain Dick at their head, and in a short time the trail of the savages was struck, and the pursuit at once begun. With all the cunning and caution of a Shawnee chief, and all the determination and courage of a father exasperated at the probable fate of a much loved son, a captive in the hands of ferocious Indians, Captain Dick led his men, following the trail, which led in a northerly direction through the thick woods which skirted the banks of the Wabash. Anon the trail would be lost, and much time expended in seeking it again. Each time it was the impatient Captain who was the first to find the hidden tracks of those he pursued; and as he returned to the march, he would bound along with fresh vigor, as if he were about to make up for lost time. In this manner they traveled nearly fifteen miles through the wilds of the country, while not a word was spoken during the long and dreary tramp, except the whispered commands of the Captain. All kept steadily on until the trail led to the bank of the river, and there suddenly ended. The savages had apparently entered the river; but at what spot had they left it? That was the question. For miles to the right and the left, did the riflemen carefully inspect both banks, but to no purpose, for not the slightest imprint of a moccasin was to be discovered even by the most practiced eye.

As the sun sank below the horizon, and darkness slowly settled over the land, the riflemen one after another assembled together and gave discouraging accounts of their search. No one of them had made the least discovery and they eagerly awaited the approach of Captain Dick to learn what further measures he intended to take. Suddenly the sharp crack of a rifle was heard, apparently fired at a short distance from the party; and in a moment every man was lying prone on the ground behind the trunks of the forest trees, with every sense of perception strained to discover the cause of the commotion. They did not have to wait long; for in a few moments Captain Dick bounded into their midst with a fresh and bloody scalp dangling in his belt, while he suffered the single but sufficiently expressive word "sixteen," to escape his lips. When asked how he had obtained the trophy, the Captain replied that by the means of his glistening eyes, he had discovered a savage crouching in the branches of a tree. A bullet had brought him to the ground, and as the captain proceeded to obtain his scalp, he discovered the knife of his son sticking in the redskin's belt. This was proof that the Indians could not be far distant; and as the Captain thought his victim was only a scout placed to ascertain the movements of the pursuing party while the main body retraced their steps and was returning in the direction of the settlement; this time however, some distance from the river. The reason why the trail had been lost, was that, at the point where the tracks of the redskins led into the water, the bank was covered with willows, and the branches of one of these could be grasped by the Indians even while standing in water. According to the supposition of Captain Dick, the savages had continued their march into the river, and in turn had climbed into the tree, taking their captive with them. Thence they had proceeded from tree to tree, until they had gone a considerable distance from the spot at the river side, where the trail ended, a thing which became practicable on account of the thick growth and interlacing of the trees. Leaping to the ground they had retraced their steps through the thick woods, and had consequently passed the riflemen, who were in pursuit not a mile away. It was in one of these willows that Captain Dick had luckily discovered the Indian.

It was not long before the riflemen were again following the trail which had escaped their scrutiny, for the simple reason that they looked only along the banks of the river. The night was well advanced before the savages were discovered. The riflemen standing at a distance, could distinctly perceive the Indians sleeping in fancied security, with their feet in close proximity to the dying embers of the camp fire. There, too, was the little captive Corporal Tom, peacefully slumbering with a dusky guard at either side. It was necessary of course that the camp should be approached with the utmost caution, in order that the sentinels might be surprised and killed before they could give the alarm. Quietly, but quickly the riflemen distributed themselves; some on the right, and others on the left, in order to surround the encampment, and not the snapping of a twig gave notice of their presence. The drowsy sentinels, thinking that the camp was perfectly secure from attack, were one after another surprised at their posts and slain without a struggle; and gradually the riflemen contracted their line until the little opening in the woods which seemed like an island in the midst of a large bay, and which had been selected by the Indians as most suitable for their night's rest, was surrounded by a band of skilled and determined men.

The Indians, who numbered over thirty, lay sleeping without the least suspicion of the presence of their enemy, and according to the directions of Captain Dick, each rifleman picked out his victim and directed upon him the fatal aim of his weapon. The command of "Fire!" was followed by the simultaneous report of a score of rifles; and the astonished savages who had survived the destructive bullets of their foes, leaped to their feet, only to be struck to the ground by the butts of the settler's rifles. Captain Dick was to be seen bravely making his way to the spot where his little son lay bound hand and foot, and as each redskin fell before his terrible blow he shouted out the numbers "seventeen, eighteen, nineteen."

As he approached to free the little corporal, a sight met his eyes that made his blood run cold. A brutal Indian was in the act of gathering up the hair of the child in his hand, preparatory to securing his scalp. With one bound the enraged rifleman leaped upon the red man's back, and in a moment they grappled, and with equal ferocity they strove to encompass each other's death. Captain Dick, although a good wrestler, found his match in his lithe and active enemy; and as he buried his knife to the hilt in the Indian's breast he found that of the savage sheathed in his own side. The riflemen who had about exterminated the band of Indians now rushed to the assistance of their Captain. The rifleman was torn from the grasp of the dying redskin, and his companions hastened to lay him on the grass, and do all in their power to stay the flow of blood. The little captive was at once relieved of his bonds and was led to the spot where his father lay breathing his last. The Captain embraced his son with the greatest fervor, and Tommy wept as if his heart would break; while even those sons of the forest who stood around were greatly moved, and in broken voices bade the Captain have no fear for the future welfare of their little corporal. The dying rifleman earnestly thanked them and suddenly raising himself up demanded if the Indian was dead. The affirmative answer he received, satisfied him, and leaning back, he expired with a placid countenance, ejaculating the single word, "Twenty!"

A TERRIBLE EPISODE.

FEARFUL STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC IN THE BURNING WOODS.

One of the survivors and victims of the late fire in Wisconsin relates some thrilling incidents of these disasters. Subjoined is the experience of a lady:

Night was coming on, and since noon we had nothing to eat. I did not feel hungry, but was tormented with thoughts of what might happen if we should not reach a place of safety, for I feared that Louis would give out, and that was one reason that made me carry him. My arms ached, and my limbs were scratched, bruised and bleeding. Still I made good headway, and soon came to a natural clearing, on the thither side of which we sat down to rest.

By this time night had come on, and what a night! No moon, no stars, but the cloudy heavens lighted up afar with the horrible fires of the burning woods. The clearing in which we sat was the dried up bed of a stream, which for some unaccountable reason had not thickly wooded shores, and we were at least 200 feet from the edge of the forest in flames. All this time Louis, manly little fellow that he was, had not even asked for food, nor had he cried since I myself foolishly frightened him.

I had heard my husband speak of a stream which had run dry, but that was in a north-easterly direction from our house, and notwithstanding the fact that I was lost, yet I had a general notion that I was approaching Wolf river. The stars could give me no information, for I could not see them What to do I scarcely knew; and when the heat of the fire became such that I could not doubt that it was near I determined to press on away from it, and taking Louis's hand I set out.

Hardly had I risen from the ground when in the direction of the woods on the other side of the clearing, I heard a crashing noise—a mingled gnashing and hoarse barking, which I instantly recognised as that of wolves. I scarcely had time to snatch up Louis, and run behind a pine tree, whose trunk was at least six feet in diameter, before I heard them scrambling up the side of the hill, and felt them rush by me.

I looked out and could see their eyes coming toward me like the wind. They did not stop for an instant, and when they passed, there came in their track a herd of deer uttering cries that seemed almost human in their intense agony. They rushed blindly, for something more terrible than wolves were behind them; they struck the tree and were hurled back by the shock, some of them falling back upon those behind.

The stampede seemed to last ten minutes, and when it was over, and I, trembling with fear, dared once more to emerge from my refuge and look across the clearing, I saw the woods at its edge already burning—saw it lurid through the smoke, and I felt its terrible heat upon my face. I turned and fled in the wake of the wolves. My shoes were stripped from my feet, and my ankles were torn and bloody. Fallen trees lay in my way, but I clambered over and crawled under them in my desperate flight. I was agonized with terror and finally sank to the ground with my boy in my arms.

I must have fainted, for I knew nothing of what passed until I was rudely shaken by the shoulder and heard a wild gibbering laugh. I opened my eyes, and above me stood my mother with a drawn knife in her hand. The woods seemed all ablaze, although the air was not so intolerably hot as it had been. The forest beyond the clearing must have been burning at its edge, and the strong wind carrying the smoke upwards and over our heads. My mother looked down upon me with eyes blazing with insanity.

"Ho, ho!" said she, "fine time of a night for a mother and child to be running through the woods! Fine night, this!—Night!—it is day! Look at the red light—'tis the light of dawn! *Le jour, le jour du jugement est arrive!* And the rocks are burning! Call on them to fall upon you! The clouds of thunder and the day of doom! The Lord is coming, and the wheels of his chariot burn with his mighty driving! Let us go up to meet him in the mid-air! let us ride on the smoke and thunder and sweep the stars from the heavens! Come, you shall go with me!"—And she seized Louis, who had thrown himself upon me, and was clinging in terror to my breast.

I sprang at her, and with all the strength of ten mothers in my arms I struggled with her. Torn, worn, and bleeding as I was, the thought of my child and my husband gave me the strength of a giant. I overpowered the mad woman, and, forgetting that she was my mother—that she was anything but the would-be murderess of my boy—I seized her by the throat when she was down rolling on the ground, and would have strangled her.

Her insanity had almost made me mad. I felt then what a murderous maniac feels. But when I thought my mother was lying almost dead and powerless, and the fire would soon advance and perhaps overwhelm us all, my hand was stayed, and when my mother rose to her feet all her wildness was gone.

She was ready and willing to do anything that I told her, but I kept that knife fast in my hand. The wind had fallen and a slight rain was dropping among the leaves overhead, as we went on for an hour or two longer, and then, overpowered with exhaustion, and no longer greatly dreading the fire, we lay down in a hollow and fell asleep.

Forgot His Ramrod.

There is perhaps no man who has hunted much but that has at some time left the ramrod of his gun at home, and found it out after he got several miles away from home. There is a story told of General Kellogg of Wisconsin. There was a time when he used a muzzle loading gun. When he got the new one he loaded a lot of shells, and early one morning he shouldered his gun and walked up above Onalaska. He was going to make a whole day of it, and have fun. He put his dog into a field and soon got a covey of chickens. He killed two, and marked down the balance of the flock in a piece of meadow, the nicest place in the world for nice shooting. He was excited, and perspired like a butcher. After picking up the two chickens he felt in his pocket for his powder flask, when lo! it was missing. His eyes stuck out so you could hang your hat on them, and he became more excited, when glancing at the gun, he missed the ramrod. That was too much. He may have sworn. He thought of the thirty chickens in the meadow, and decided in a moment. Hastily calling his dog off, he started for Onalaska, and proceeded to a livery stable, his face red with walking and suppressed emotion. He told the livery man if he would take him to La Crosse and back in an hour and a half he would give him a ten dollar note. The livery man hitched up in a moment and then dust was soon flying on the road to La Crosse. On the way the driver could'nt get half a dozen words out of Kellogg, and made up his mind he must have escaped from some asylum. However, they arrived in a little less than forty minutes, and stopped at Kellogg's house. The general rushed in, leaving the door wide open, his hair was filled with dust, and charged into the room where he usually kept his shooting tools. The lady of the house was somewhat alarmed at his actions, and with much interest in his case, she said:

"Why, general, what is the matter? What has happened?"

"Nothing my dear," says the general between his clenched teeth, as he pulled down an old game bag, looking for the lost ramrod. "Nothing, only I left the ramrod of my gun at home, and there are forty acres of chickens at Onalaska waiting for me. Please help me find it."

The lady began to laugh. The general looked at her in astonishment. The idea that levity should be indulged in at such a trying moment, was too much for him. He was about to go down the cellar to see if the rod hadn't fallen that way, when the lady said: "Why general, with your new breech-loading, one hundred and seventy-five dollar gun, you don't need a ramrod; you loaded the cartridges yesterday."

The general fainted. It just then occurred to him that he had supposed all the time he had his old gun along. The reaction was so great, that he concluded not to return to Onalaska, so he went out, and gave the driver eleven dollars, the extra dollar if he would never mention the circumstance. The chickens may be waiting for him in that field yet.

Not Appreciated.

A young gentleman anxious to learn to sing, went up into the garret one Sunday night about bedtime, and resolutely commenced his exercises with his psalm-book. He had been singing only a short time, when his father, a fidgity old gentleman, stole out of bed with his night cap on, and on reaching the foot of the stairs, mildly inquired:

"James?"

No answer came. James was very busy with his musical exercises.

"James?"

Still no answer.

"James?"

"Sir."

"Have you heard a very peculiar noise?"

"No."

"—an—I—thought—but never mind." And the old gentleman walked back to his room muttering indistinctly.

Presently James resumed his exercises, and was getting on famously as he thought, when his parent, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, again came forth exclaiming:

"James?"

"Sir."

"Are you sure that Bose is fastened up?"

"Yes sir, I attended to it myself."

"Very well, very well; no matter."

And he once more returned to his room.

Wondering what his father meant by inquiring after the house-dog Bose, James was silent for a minute, but soon returned to his exercises more vigorously than ever. Again, however, he was interrupted by the voice of his parent shouting:

"James?"

"Sir."

"I am sure Bose is loose."

"It can't be possible sir."

"He is, I tell you."

"What makes you think so sir?"

"Why, for the last half hour I have heard something that sounded very much as if the dog was again worrying the poor old cat."

James never resumed his exercises after that overwhelming compliment.

Good Advice.

President Porter, of Yale College, gave the following advice to the students of that institution the other day: "Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self reliance, faith, honesty, and industry. Inscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Don't practice too much humanity. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in your cart, over a rough road, and small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellow men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country, and obey its laws." If this advice be implicitly followed by the young men of the country, the millennium is near at hand.

News Items.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York *Spirit of the Times*, a leading Republican journal, published by a gentleman who labored energetically for Grant in 1868, has a startling article which will challenge the attention of the country. It is nothing less than a proclamation of open war on General Grant from leading men of his own party, and a declaration of the means by which they intend to prevent his re-election. This is by rousing the whole nation from one end to the other, against electing any President to office a second time; thus carrying out General Grant's own principles, once solemnly declared in person to Mr. Wilkes: "That the liberties of this country could not be maintained without a one-termed amendment to the Constitution, and such a civil service bill as would enable the President to retain good men in office." This article has fallen like a bombshell in the camp of Grant and his official harpies.

A despatch from Havana, dated 13th inst., states that a number of prominent insurgents, and over 3,200 others of lesser note, have issued a manifesto accepting the situation and acknowledging renewed allegiance to the Spanish throne. The document says: "In future we will adhere to the throne of Spain, and are now disposed to aid the government. We have seen our illusions vanish because the country failed to support us, and foreigners neglected to send us aid. The government of Spain is now sufficiently strong to maintain the integrity of the territory." Perhaps the real reason why the whites thus gave up the contest is told in these lines of the despatch: "The negroes are working to make themselves masters of the situation, and now control the districts lately held by the insurgents."

In the U. S. Senate on the 13th inst., the debate between the Conservative and radical wings of the Republican party, on the subject of Civil Service Reform, and the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee to investigate the defalcations and frauds in the Civil Service, assumed the aspect of a pitched battle. The Republican Senators Trumbull and Schurz gallantly led the attack, and were reinforced by other Conservative Republicans, and all the Democrats. The extreme radicals, knowing that an investigation would ruin themselves and the President, fought bitterly to prevent any. There are seventeen Republican Senators who are looked upon as men who may be depended upon to act independently on all questions.

Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, an earnest Republican, in a recent lecture in Brooklyn upon "Rings and Lobbyists" stated that "he knew of his own knowledge that a gentleman who is at present a member of the U. S. Senate, paid $75,000 for his position." Had such a statement been publicly made fifteen or twenty years ago, the author of it would have been promptly brought before the Senate to point out the man, so that that body might purge itself of the guilty member. But we have fallen on corrupt times.

An Austrian savant, Dr. Vœlk, of Vienna, who is stated to be better acquainted with Persian affairs than any other man in Europe, predicts that the result of the famine in Persia will be very serious next season for Europe and America. He says that the cholera will in January, penetrate with redoubled violence through the Caucasian countries into Russia, and spread thence all over the west and south of Europe and so finally reach America.

At the Annual Meeting of the Petersburg, Va., Agricultural Society on the 2nd inst., for the purpose of electing officers &c., a dispute arose over the Treasurer's accounts, and the result was a grand row, in which noses were smashed and eyes put in mourning. Two of the belligerent members were held to bail on the spot by Judge Weisiger, another member. The meeting broke up in confusion, no business having been done.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, sustains Gov. Palmer, of that State, who is a moderate Republican, in his attempt to vindicate the outraged law in Chicago, by calling for the indictment of Gen. Sheridan and other military criminals. He says: "Although Gov. Palmer is temporarily unpopular, his action will make the administration at Washington cry halt in their wholesale system of invading States and suspending their laws."

Another distinguished conversion to the Roman Catholic Church has just been announced in England. The new convert is the Marquis of Bath—John Alexander Thynne—a very rich nobleman, whose ancestry dates back to the days of the Norman kings. He is the patron of eleven livings in the Church of England—that is to say he has the right to appoint ministers of his own choosing to eleven parishes.

Governor Walker's Message, read in both Houses of the Virginia Legislature on the 6th inst., elaborately explains the financial, social, political and material condition of Virginia under the new order of things, and in scathing language denounces the administration of Gen. Grant, predicting the destruction of our liberties from a continuance of his lawless rule.

Several of the leading retail tradesmen of New York were interviewed by a *World* reporter on Saturday, his object being to learn the state of trade and the prospects of the holiday season. In almost every case complaints of dullness were made, and the conclusion is that New York is considerably poorer now than it was at the corresponding period of last year.

Thos. W. Lendrum, one of the post-office clerks at Cincinnati, has been arrested for abstracting money letters from the mails, and appropriating their contents.—Some of the stolen letters were found in his possession. The culprit has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10.000, and as he is a good radical, things will be made as easy for him as possible.

By the latest mail dates from Tortola, West Indies, it appears that seven thousand people in that island were still homeless from the effects of the late hurricane.

Flogging, for crime, is still kept up in England. The London *Echo* of the 18th ult., gives a graphic account of the whipping of two prisoners in Newgate prison. Though the number of lashes was small, one culprit receiving thirty and the other twenty-five, they were laid on in such a manner as to cause intense pain.

In the Canadian Parliament, on the 6th inst., a resolution was introduced amending the resolution appropriating $20,000 for immigration, so as to provide that $5,000 be expended in taking Canadians back from the United States. A hot discussion ensued, and the amendment was withdrawn.

If long hair be the glory of women, then there is a young lady in Boston who has plenty of glory. Her height is five feet, three inches, and when she is standing erect her glossy black hair falls to her feet and trails a quarter of a yard upon the floor. It is seventy-five inches in length.

A virtuous radical editor in New Hampshire suggests that it should be made a capital crime for any man, high or low, in national or State official position, to steal the public money. To this, an Iowa journal makes the very reasonable rejoinder: "If such a law should be passed, what a howling there would be among the radicals."

On the 6th inst Gen. Banks, of Mass., introduced a resolution in the lower House of Congress looking to measures to save the valuable archives of the State Department from fire. Strange to say, that very night a fire broke out in the State Department building, but fortunately it was extinguished before much damage had been done.

A New Haven paper, describing the localities of three prominent institutions of the city says:—"The Medical College is on the road to the Cemetery; and the Divinity College on the road to the Poor-house, and the Law school on the road to the jail.

A rumor that the Conservative Republicans had resolved on a National Convention to nominate Greeley and Groesbeck, gained circulation in the Representatives' Hall at Washington, the other day, and excited some commotion. But it could be traced to no sufficient authority.

Great Britain has "annexed" the territory in South Africa, in which the recently discovered diamond fields exist. She coolly extends her sovereignty over it, regardless of native rights, and without asking any other power yea or nay about it.

In Fauquier county, Va., a little son of James Hinson, about ten years old, left home on Wednesday morning of last week on a rabbit hunt, and was not found until Friday morning. When found he was sitting beneath a tree, frozen cold and stiff in death.

A school difficulty has occurred on Long Island, N. Y., at the town of Oyster Bay, arising from the mingling of white and colored children, by a female teacher, who has been summarily dismissed by the trustees.

Last week, an eagle was seen, near Bridgeton, N. J., to swoop down and carry off a shoat. He was shot and killed.—He measured seven feet from tip to tip, while the shoat, which he had raised a considerable distance above the earth, weighed seventy-five pounds.

In Arkansas there is a political faction, composed of dissatisfied Republicans, called "Brindle-tails," and in Missouri there is another faction called "Thumb-suckers." Americans can beat the world in the beauty and poetry of their political nomenclature.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, republican, is frank enough to say that "there are five hundred distinct swindles in the present tariff, which benefit only the parties who manipulated it, and are an injury to the country and to the Treasury."

A colored woman, named Ann Matthews, about 20 years old, was literally roasted alive in Charleston, S. C., a few mornings since, by the bed upon which she was lying sick and helpless, getting on fire.

A despatch from Omaha, dated 4th inst., says the snow in the valley of the Republican is two feet deep. Many persons have been frozen to death. One party found seven men frozen to death.

Wall's Opera House, in Washington, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 6th inst. The loss is estimated at $30,000, the insurance being about half that sum.

The National Committee of the Union League of America met in Philadelphia on the 13th inst., and, as usual, indulged in much clap-trap, intended to glorify the radical party.

The surplus of wheat in Oregon this season is estimated at 75,000 tons. And just to think that this State was, twenty-five years ago, little more than a wilderness.

Cardozo, who is now the only colored State official in South Carolina, is waging fierce war upon the carpet bag Ring, which is plundering that State. Hurrah for the colored man!

A ghost that, for some weeks, had been haunting a house in Kentucky, was caught recently, and proved to be a big rattlesnake.

Germany, under her new military organization, will be enabled, in case of war, to put in the field, within five days, an army of 1,300,000 men.

The thermometer is reported below zero at many places in the West; ten degrees below zero at Chicago.

The war between President Grant and Senator Sumner is expected to break out again shortly with renewed vigor.

The fish trade of New England now amounts to forty millions of dollars a year.

The largest manufacturing establishment at Little Rock, Arkansas, is a factory of playing-cards.

Lake Erie is frozen many miles out from the Canadian side.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The Legislature—What it is Doing, and Trying to Do.

The General Assembly has now been in session about four weeks, and in that time much has been effected. In a quiet and systematic way the various committees were appointed, the leading features of the session's work placed in their hands to be properly moulded into shape, and put under way with as little delay as possible. This is a great improvement upon the last session, and shows that members have learned much by experience, and that they are disposed, with few exceptions, to gratify the popular desire for as speedy a disposition of a few important measures as may be compatible with a prudent regard for the public interests, and an early adjournment. All resolutions—and "their name is Legion"—looking to a lengthy recess during the approaching holiday season, have, thus far, been voted down; and judging from the present mood of the the majority, it is not likely that there will be much trifling with time. Many people, cursorily reading over the legislative reports, may think that the General Assembly has done very little, and really wasted valuable hours; but this is a grave error. During the first few weeks of a session, the work is done mainly by committees, and it is the most onerous portion of the session's labor. The result of this labor is seen in the reports now coming in from the committees, accompanying bills sufficiently perfected for the action of the Houses. There are hopes that if the committees can possibly get through in time with the more pressingly important bills now under their consideration and present them to the Houses in such shape as to be generally satisfactory, that an adjournment will be effected by the 15th or 20th of January. This may seem to be somewhat early, considering the nature of the work yet to be accomplished, still we have the opinions of several members to that effect. Our north-western Conservative members are, in the main, opposed to the introduction of so many petty bills of private or local importance, properly thinking that the session ought to be devoted to legislation of general scope and interest, and with an especial eye to the positive and speedy relief of the people—a relief that the people cannot fail to feel and to appreciate. The bill relative to Constitutional amendments, the Revenue bill, the Fee bill, the bill looking to the reduction of the State debt, and the bill re-districting the State, are about the only important measures regarding which most members, and particularly our north-western ones, seems to be particularly solicitous, and they are all in progress. The House, at the present writing, is nearly through with its consideration of the Revenue bill, and there are strong hopes that the others will occupy but little time.

This Legislature has been confronted with questions of the gravest magnitude, and is endeavoring to dispose of them in a prudent and cautious manner. Mistakes may be made, and unsound theories may be temporarily adopted, but one thing is certain, the errors are mainly in the interest of the people. Members feel their responsibility, and are determined to lighten the burdens of their constituents, even if they be compelled to strain a point in order to do so. Let us then be charitable to the short-comings, if any there be, which result from this desire to alleviate, instead of increase, the difficulties under which our prostrated people labor; and instead of twitting members with inconsistencies, such as we notice some of our Republican cotemporaries are now parading, hold up their hands, and give them credit for the good they have it in their hearts to do. The idea that, because many Conservatives thought last spring and summer that the Constitution made it mandatory to levy an enormous tax, it was incumbent upon the Conservatives to vote for that tax, is preposterous. The second, serious thought has wrought a complete change in the opinions of a large number of Conservatives upon this question, and they have come to the conclusion that, no matter what the wording of the Constitution may be in some particulars, its intent, as is the intent of all constitutions, is that the people have an inalienable right to the "enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness." They can neither enjoy the one, nor successfully pursue the other, if they are to be ground to the dust by taxation.

For the benefit of our Republican cotemporaries who are comparing the opinions of our Conservative members as expressed last spring, with their opinions as acted upon now, we reproduce the following golden extract from a recent number of the Richmond *Whig*. Every word of it is true:

Mere consistency is a very poor and equivocal virtue. We hope to be able, as long as we live, to think afresh on every subject, and that the second thought may ever be better than the first. It is only the poorest intellects that pride themselves on their consistency. Having by some chance got hold of an idea, the poverty of their genius is a perpetual obstacle to their ever getting another, and they are constrained to rehash that for every meal.—Measures change—principles not. Measures, in our present subjugated and impoverished condition, are all we are privileged to deal with. Measures vary with circumstances. The measure which may be wise and salutary to-day may be unwise and mischievous to-morrow. It is the part of the statesman to understand the condition of things, and the adaptability of the proposed measure to that condition. And he must possess enough moral courage not to be deterred by the petty imputations of the shallow-pated, from inaugurating and enforcing measures which he may deem essential to the well being and safety of the Commonwealth.

Why Do Ye These Things?

The Raleigh *Era* is informed that the Grand Jury of the Federal Court now in session in that city, has found true bills against David Schenck, Esq., of Lincoln; Geo. M. Whiteside, State Senator from Rutherford and Cleveland; Lee M. McAfee, member of the lower House from Cleveland, and Hon. James M. Leach, member of Congress from this district.—The *Era* professes not to know what are the counts in the indictments against these gentlemen, but presumes they will be tried in June next.

This is purely a partisan move, intended for the worst political purposes. All of the parties referred to are leading men in their respective sections of country, prominent in political canvasses, and one or more of them, perhaps, will be Conserservative candidates for office. The sole object in procuring their indictment is not to punish crime, for the parties who engineered the movement know that no crime can be imputed to the gentlemen they persecute; but merely to embarrass their efforts and weaken their influence during the summer campaign. There is a determination on the part of the office-holders to raise a wild excitement over the Kuklux affair, just a few weeks or months before the election, and hence all the Kuklux trials which ought to have been held this winter were postponed until June next, and now we have it that these prominent Conservatives are to be hampered and annoyed at the same time. If the people are of the same spirit as their worthy sires, they will not allow their indignation to cool until they have administered at the ballot-box a blistering rebuke to these office-holding conspirators, who seem bent upon continuing strife and ill-feeling among the masses to the full extent of their badly used authority and powers. The right will yet prevail, and it is the duty of all good citizens to pray and labor to the end that it will prevail soon.

The Penitentiary Tax.

It is a gratifying fact that our Conservative north-western members opposed vigorously, and voted against the clause in the Revenue Bill, levying a tax of 12 cents on the $100 valuation of property, for the purpose of carrying out the magnificent and costly plans of the radical legislature of 1868-'70 in regard to the Penitentiary. That institution has already cost the State between ninety thousand and one hundred thousand dollars, for *building purposes alone*, and, as Mr. Johnston asserted in the House on Saturday, the ground work is barely completed. This, too, is not taking into consideration the cost of feeding and guarding the prisoners, which amounts to many thousand more. If it costs the people nearly $100,000 to barely complete the ground work of this rogue's palace, what must the cost be for the whole building? At a period like this, when every interest of the State is languishing, and the people find it strains all their resources to pay such taxes as are absolutely necessary, it is right and proper that work on the public buildings should be cut down to a minimum; but this does not suit some parties. One of the colored members of the General Assembly had the frankness to declare from his seat a few days since, that as a majority of the convicts in the Penitentiary seemed to be of his race and color, he was going to vote a big enough tax to make them comfortable. The Penitentiary is a complete God-send to a certain class, and the use made of it in this State is a constant injury to the tax-payers. Was it not at last Spring Court that one convict was sent thither from this county who chuckled over his luck, and said he would as lief be there as anywhere, for if he did have a little work to do, he was dead certain of being comfortably lodged, fed and clothed? What sort of punishment is incarceration in the Penitentiary to individuals of that class? None at all, but on the contrary, we dare say there are shiftless vagabonds a plenty who are spurred on to crime by the hope of being sent to a comfortable refuge. We are opposed to imposing a heavy tax on the people at this time, for the purpose of pushing on the work on this palatial structure. Let it languish a year or two, or longer, if necessary, until the people are better able to bear taxation. We agree heartily with the Charlotte *Democrat* in desiring the re-establishment of the whipping-post, as has been done with salutary effect in Virginia, and "then let speedy punishment be inflicted, and the prisoner turned loose to work for the support of his wife and children, and not support all hands at public expense." The 12 cent tax has passed the House by a small majority, but we trust the Senate will take such a view of the question as will not add to the burden of taxation now resting upon the people.

Reducing the Public Debt—The Bill Passed the Senate.

As will be seen by our synopsis of the proceedings in the Senate on Saturday last, that body, after nearly three week's earnest debate, has passed by an almost unanimous vote of the Senators present, the bill introduced by Dr. J. M. Worth, of Randolph, authorizing an exchange of the State's stocks in various works of internal improvement for the bonds of the State. We agree with Col. Hanes, of the *Era*, that "this is a matter of gratification to every citizen who desires to see the prosperity of the State restored. For once party has been laid aside for the good of the State, and all good men must rejoice at the fact." The *Era* adds that "the exchange will probably be effected before the meeting of the next Legislature, when that body can easily fund the remainder of the debt upon terms that will render it quite manageable, and save the credit of the State." We are not quite so sanguine as our cotemporary, as to the *ease* with which the remainder of the debt can be funded, inasmuch as a large portion of that remainder is unquestionably fraudulent. The holders of these fraudulent bonds are not going to be knocked out of their ill-gotten gains without a struggle, and judging the future by the past, the next Legislature will be compelled to encounter any amount of lobby persecution and temptation. This is one of the reasons which ought to make the people very careful regarding the kind of men they send to the next Legislature. If they send weak, vacillating, unprincipled and venal men, as they did in a majority of cases in 1868, they will assuredly be robbed again as they were then; but if they send honest, honored, sterling citizens, upon whose fair fame suspicion has not even dared to breathe, then they may be certain that the wiles of the iniquitous will fail, and their best interests secured.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A Merry Christmas.

By the time this issue of our paper reaches many of our readers, the joy-bells will have rung in the merry Christmas, and sounded once again in the ear of the faithful the glad message of the angel: "Fear not, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the City of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

This is the one day of all the year consecrated purely to joy. We care not what may have been the ecclesiastical origin of Christmas Day, or what notions individuals may have held in other times concerning it; now it is a day for joyous celebration, when heart goes out to heart, brimming with good-will, and warm all over with the kindly charities of our better nature. There are many days celebrated among different nations to commemorate important events in their history, days of thanksgiving to God in which expression is given to national gratitude for great deliverances or general blessings received, but on this glorious Christmas day, people of all languages who have heard the name of the Redeemer, unite in manifestations of joy. Whatever men believe respecting Christ, they agree that the anniversary of his advent should be hailed with gladness, and that at this supremely hallowed time there should be, as near as may be, "peace on earth and good-will to man." The angels proclaimed joy to the wondering shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem, and declared that it should be a joy to all people; the priest predicted joy to the dazzled parents, and Jesus himself says he is the Christ predicted to right the wrong, and to bring light, liberty, peace and happiness into the world. This day, therefore, celebrates the era of joy. One day there is in the three hundred and sixty-five set apart, not only for joy, but to remind the world that a pure religion and a true faith bears joy as its best and sweetest fruit.

Let the bells ring then, and send out their glad clamors on the frosty air; twine the ivy and the holly and the mistletoe, and pile up the great Christmas logs in the chimney-place; let there be cheer within and cheer without, for on this day Christ, the Lord, was born, and there must be gladness on the earth, and good-will towards all men.

DEATH OF PHILIP BARROW, ESQ.—One by one the old citizens of our county are departing, and the turf has hardly settled upon the grave of one before a little room is asked for another upon the quiet bosom of our common mother. At an early hour on Monday morning last, PHILIP BARROW, Esq., died at his residence at Sedge Garden, after a brief illness. Mr. Barrow had been in poor health for some time, but his condition was not considered serious until the end, when congestion of the lungs set in, baffling every effort of his physician. Mr. Barrow was one of the most respected citizens of the county, and had a host of friends. He represented the counties of Forsyth and Stokes in the State Senate from 1850 to 1854, and served Forsyth in the Commons during the session of 1860-'62. Although a decided Democrat of the old school, his uprightness, probity and sterling worth of character, induced many of the opposite faith to ignore his political creed when he allowed himself to be presented by his friends for the popular suffrages. Men knew that he was to be trusted, and that was enough for them. He is now passed from amongst us, and is followed to his last resting place by the regrets of a bereaved community.

CONCERT AT THE COURT HOUSE.—The members of the Salem Brass Band propose giving a grand vocal and instrumental concert, in the Court House in Winston, on Tuesday evening next, 26th inst. The well-known reputation of the band is the best guarantee their efforts will be first-class. The selections on the occasion will be new and choice, and cannot fail to please all those who can appreciate fine music. The admittance fee will be 25 cents. Let there be a strong turn out to greet our enterprising friends.

MORE SNOW.—Snow fell in this section on Friday morning last to the depth of four inches. The storm appears to have been general in this State and Virginia.

We call attention to the advertisement of Chas. A. Winkler, who has just received a fine variety of Toys, which he will dispose of at low figures. Also a full supply of Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c. &c. with Fresh Oysters three times a week.—Call and see for yourselves.

MILL BURNT.—On the night of the 13th the grist mill of Elisha Wells, near Dennysville, in Wilkes County, was consumed by fire. The firing of the mill is supposed to have originated from the fire-place which was a flat rock in the centre of the mill.

The closing exercises of Mr. Goslen's Male Academy took place on Tuesday evening last. Everybody was pleased with the efforts of the students. Mr. Purnell's address is highly spoken of.

North Carolina Legislature.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.

SENATE.—The bill to change the time of holding the superior courts of the 3d judicial district passed its third reading—32 yeas, 4 nays.

The bill to exchange the stocks of the State for bonds, &c., was taken up, the question being on the adoption of the substitute of the financial committee, as an amendment. The discussion lasted until adjournment, nothing being effected. A number of Senators declared they would not vote to levy a tax on the people to pay one dollar of the State debt, until that debt was compromised and cut down to just and reasonable limits.

HOUSE.—Mr. Mitchell, of Stokes, introduced a bill, which was referred, to allow school committees pay for their services.

The bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State, being the special order for this hour, it was taken up and read. After undergoing a great deal of amendment the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 65, nays 28.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

SENATE.—After the disposal of some business of no general interest, the bills in relation to the State debt were taken up and discussed. Various substitutes and amendments were voted down, and finally the substitute of the financial committee was defeated by a vote of 8 yeas to 29 nays. After the vote was announced, Mr. Worth moved to reconsider the vote whereby the substitute offered by the finance committee failed to pass its second reading. The motion prevailed by the following vote: yeas 29, nays 7.

Mr. Worth moved to strike out that part of the bill which provides for levying the taxes to pay interest on the debt and reduce the bill to its original character as introduced by him. Adopted.

Mr. Worth's original bill then passed, as amended, its second reading by a vote of 32 yeas to 4 nays. It is unnecessary for us to cumber our columns with this bill until it is perfected and finally passed by both Houses, provided it does pass.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were introduced and appropriately referred, or otherwise disposed of.

Mr. Dunham's amendment to the resolutions introduced in regard to the public printer, was unanimously adopted. Mr. Dunham said he offered this amendment in order that the instructions of computing be made definite, and not have the terms open to construction.

The resolutions proposing to raise a joint committee to investigate charges against F. N. Strudwick and other members of the General Assembly, were then taken up, and after considerable debate, during which Mr. *Phillips*, of Wake, announced that as a member of the judiciary committee he had been present and assisted at the examination of witnesses, and found certain allegations against Mr. Strudwick to be false, the resolutions were laid on the table, the following republicans voting in the affirmative, Brooks, Phillips, Cawthorn (col.) and Robbins, (col.)

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charges against G. W. Logan, Judge of the 9th District, was referred to the judiciary committee.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham of Orange, introduced a bill, which was referred, relative to the educational fund now in the State Treasury. The bill instructs the Treasurer to return the money appropriated to each of the different counties.

The resolution to pay certain witnesses summoned by the House Committee to testify relative to the capacity of Judge Logan, was taken up and passed its second and third readings. Mr. Cook, of Wilkes said he did not see the use of passing this resolution. If the House finds articles of impeachment against Judge Logan these witnesses will have to be paid again. So far as he was concerned, he did not intend to indicate by his vote, or anything he might say, that he was in favor of another impeachment. In all of which Mr. Cook is quite right.

The House resolution providing that the General Assembly take a recess from Saturday, 23d inst., to Tuesday, 27th inst., was adopted.

Mr. Worth's bill to exchange the stock of the State for bonds with which such stocks were obtained, and for other purposes, was taken up, and finally passed its third reading by a vote of 36 yeas to 2 nays. The following is the vote on this important bill.

YEAS.—Messrs. Albright, Allen, *Barnett*, Battle, *Beasley*, *Brogden*, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Dargan, Edwards, Flemming, *Flythe*, Gilmer, Graham of Orange, Jones, *King*, *Lehman*, Linney, Love, Mauney, McClammy, *McCotter*, Merrimon, *Moore*, Morehead, Norment, *Olds*, Robbins of Davidson, Robbins of Rowan, Skinner, Whiteside, Worth.—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown and Speed—2.

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Adams, *Bellamy*, *Eppes*, col., Jas. A. Graham of Alamance, *Hawkins*, *Hyman*, col., *Long*, Latham, Murphy, *Price* col., Troy, Waddell—12.

The matter of contracting for the State printing was then discussed, and resolutions on the subject were referred to the printing committee.

On motion of Mr. Robbins of Rowan, the Senate bill relative to Constitutional amendments was made the special order for Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, introduced a resolution, which was placed on calender, providing for two sessions per day, so as to get through the press of business with an eye to early adjournment.

Mr. *Nissen*, of Forsyth, introduced a bill, with petition, to amend the charter of the town of Salem. Referred.

The consideration of the revenue bill was then resumed, the principal point in the debate being the percentage of tax which it was necessary to devote to the Penitentiary. Many amendments, naming different amounts, were offered and rejected. Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, as were many Conservatives, was in favor of as low a tax as possible—just enough to keep inside of the Constitutional requirements regarding the Penitentiary. He said $90,000 had already been spent on this building, and what had been done? The ground work was barely completed. Why could not the General Assembly postpone further operations on it for a year, and give the people time to breathe.

Mr. Robinson's amendment to strike out 12 per cent., and insert 10 per cent. was defeated by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Atwater, Broadfoot, Bryson, Carson, Clinard, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, *Duckworth*, Dunham, Furr, Gambrel, Gullick, Hampton, *Hargrove*, Houston, Hinnant, Johnston of Buncombe, Johns, Joyner of Johnston, Joyner of Pitt, Kelsey, Kincaid, Lassiter, Lucas, Marler, Maxwell, McCauley, McNiel, Mills, Mitchell, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Shull, Smith of Wayne, Stanford, Waring, Welch, Withers, Wilcox, Womack, Woodhouse, Young of Yancey, York—49.

NAYS.—Messrs. Armstrong, Ashe, *Bean*, *Brooks*, *Bunn*, *Buxton*, *Chamberlain*, *Collis*, *Copeland*, *Dudley*, *Ellison*, *Faulkner*, *Fisher*, *Fletcher*, *Garrison*, Gatling, *Goodwin*, Gore, *Guyther*, Harris of Guilford, *Hardy*, Henderson, *Johnson* of Edgecombe, Jones of Caldwell, *Jones* of Northampton, Jordan, *Justice*, Kelly of Davie, Kelly of Moore, *Loftin*, Luckey, *Lyon*, Martin, *Mabson*, McAfee, McAllister, *Morris Morgan* of Montgomery, *Morgan*, of Wake, *Newsom*, Nicholson, *Nissen*, *Page*, *Phillips*, Paylor, *Reavis*, *Robbins*, Smith of Anson, Sparrow, *Sykes* of Iredell, *Tucker* of Craven, and *Willis*—52

The section as it originally stood, to levy a tax of 12 per cent. was then adopted. It will be seen by the vote that nearly every Republican went for as high a tax as possible, the Penitentiary being one of their pet projects. The members from our north-western counties, except Nissen, were all in favor of putting down the tax to the lowest notch.

Some other amendments were discussed and rejected, and the consideration of the bill was continued until adjournment.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.

SENATE.—After the introduction and proper disposition of a number of bills, the special order was called, being the bill to enact certain Constitutional amendments. After considerable debate, the Committee's substitute for the original bill was adopted by a vote of 34 yeas to 8 nays. The bill then passed second reading by a vote of 34 yeas to 8 nays, nearly all the Republicans voting in the negative.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the revenue bill was resumed, and on motion of Mr. Robbins, the penitentiary tax was put at 10 cents on the 100 valuation, the vote of Saturday being reconsidered. The bill finally passed second reading by a vote of 60 yeas to 29 nays.

Mr Ried of Mecklenburg, offered a resolution, which was referred to the judiciary committee, to impeach Judge Logan, of the 9th judicial district, for incompetency to discharge the duties of his office.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19

SENATE.—The bill on Constitutional Amendment came up on its third reading and after many amendments were offered, some of which were accepted and others rejected, the bill finally passed by a vote of 33 yeas to 12 nays. The following is the vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Albright, Adams, Allen, Battle, Brown, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Edwards, Flemming, Gilmer, Graham of Alamance, Graham of Orange, Jones, Latham, Linney, Love, Mauney, McClammy, Merrimon, Morehead, Murphy, Norment, Robbins of Davidson, Robbins of Rowan, Skinner, Speed, Troy Waddell, Whiteside, Worth—33.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Barnett*, *Beasley*, *Brogden*, *Eppes*, *Flythe*, *Hymen*, *Long*, *Lehman*, *McCotter*, *Moore*, *Olds*, *Price*—12.

It will be seen that every Republican Senator voted against the bill.

The resolution passed yesterday by the House to take a recess from the 22d inst., to the 2d of January, passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 17 nays.

HOUSE.—The revenue bill was taken up, and after some debate, passed its final reading by a vote of 62 yeas to 36 nays.

Much other business was transacted by the House, of no general importance, as far as we can judge from the meagre report.

* Republicans in Italics.

STATE ITEMS.

The Warrenton *Gazette* says that the first house that ever had glass windows in it, (we presume it refers only to that neighborhood), was the one built by the father of the truly Hon. Nathaniel Macon, on Rich Neck, and to see which, people came from thirty and forty miles. The panes are represented by one who has often seen them, to have been thick and of a slightly greenish tint. The identical sashes in which they were confined can now be seen in a recently constructed house of Mr. John Burroughs, who took them from the old mansion, and who now owns the first Macon settlement in Warren.

We learn from the Statesville *American* that a colored girl, by the name of Amanda McKee, aged about 17, who resided near Statesville, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire, during the late cold spell. It is stated that while near a fire she caught up in her arms a child, whirling round at the time, which caused her calico dress to come in contact with the flames. In her fright, she darted out of the door and ran at her speed until she fell dead, enveloped in flames.

A negro named Thomas Flemming was imprisoned at Statesville one day last week for stealing pork from Dr. W. B. Mott. The rogue was intercepted in the act by Dr. Mott and a friend, Mr. Hanna, the latter of whom was badly cut by Flemming. The Doctor then leveled and fired at Flemming, bringing him to taw in a second. The negro's wound is not serious.

The Wilmington *Journal* is glad to know that quite a number of housekeepers in that city, being fairly tired out with colored labor, are taking in poor white girls and training them up to house work. The plan is said to work very well, thus far, there being quite a number of poor white persons in that city who are glad to be thus employed.

The Statesville *American* says it is many years since wild deer ranged much in that neighborhood, but on the morning of the 10th inst., a large fellow made his appearance near McHenry's bridge, on Third Creek, six miles from town. He soon disappeared in the thickly wooded bottom.

As a warning to boys who persist in the habit of riding any and every strange horse or mule whose owner will permit them, the Warrenton *Gazette* tells how a son of Mr. John R. Johnson, of that place, was violently thrown from a mule on the 11th inst, and came very near being killed. As it was, his collar bone was broken, and he was otherwise badly bruised.

Here is another "old acquaintance on its travels. We find it this time in the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

One of the Siamese twins is still lying at the point of death at their home in North Carolina. The other is in good health. In anticipation of death, arrangements have been made for the immediate separation of the living from the dead brother.

GENERAL NEWS.

The American branch of the International Workingmen's Association is said to consist of thirty-two sections, located in the principal cities of the United States—New York city having eleven sections and Brooklyn two. The word section is equivalent to what is generally called in this country a lodge. The average number of members in each section is now supposed to exceed two hundred. The largest section is founded in New Orleans, over six hundred strong, and composed mostly of Frenchmen, Belgians and Swiss. With the possible exception of one or two, the foreign element of our population largely predominates in the thirty-two sections.—The American branch is governed by a council which holds its sessions in New York city. Women are admitted to membership. Three new sections are in process of formation—one in Newark, one in Boston, and one in New York city. The latter will be composed mostly, if not altogether, of colored citizens.

The kuklux trials are dragging their slow length along in Columbia, S. C. On the 15th inst., the defence was engaged in proving by many witnesses, the terror existing among the whites in the upper counties at the time of the alleged outrages. The testimony showed that Jim Williams, the negro captain of the State militia, had threatened to slay the whites from the cradle up, and to apply the torch. William Bratton, colored, testified that he had been a lieutenant in Williams' company, and had been reduced to the ranks, because of his dissent from Williams' violent measures. Defence asked further time to show that the Kuklux Klan was organized for self protection, and had ceased to exist of itself.

Apropos of the recent debate in the U. S. Senate upon the appointment of a Committee to investigate frauds and corruptions under the Administration; the New York *Tribune*, republican, says:

At the very hour this debate was going on, the bank troubles were dragging to light the astonishing fact that Mr. Wm. Calender, the United States Bank examiner for this district, has been in the habit of borrowing very large sums from the banks on whose financial condition it is his sworn duty to report, and suppressing the fact of such loans in his reports, whereon the public have accredited these banks as sound! From one he had received seventy-five thousand dollars; from another fifteen or twenty thousand; in each his worthless memorandum checks had absolutely been reported and counted as legal tender and it is feared that the end of this wretched work is not yet reached.

The Prince of Wales, who has for the past two weeks been trembling between life and death, is now convalescent. Despatches from London, dated 16th inst., state that all danger is passed. The Queen has returned to her palace at Windsor, and other members of the royal family have returned to their respective homes. The English people generally receive the intelligence of the Prince's convalescence with noisy tokens of satisfaction.

Wm. M. Tweed, the notorious Tammany robber of New York city, was arrested on the 16th inst., for felony. The indictment covers a hundred pages, the main charge being the fraudulent anditing of accounts. At last advices he was at the Metropolitan Hotel, in custody of the Sheriff. As he is worth millions, every dollar of which was gotten by robbing the people, he is too respectable a thief to be carried right off to a common jail.

An extraordinary law-suit has just been commenced in Cincinnati, by one David Gwynne Minor, an infant in law, who has, through counsel, filed a petition in the courts against his own parents. He alleges that they have so maltreated him in the past thirteen years that his body is covered with scars and his health permanently impaired. He claims $50,000 damages. The social position and wealth of the parties lend great interest to the case.

The small-pox is gradually dying out in London. Dr. Lankester in his recent report, says: "The small-pox is now slowly departing from the metropolis, after slaying 5,000 persons, and maiming, disfiguring, and pauperizing about 100,000 more. It must have cost the metropolis at least £100,000—half a million of dollars—a tenth part of which sum, judiciously, expended, would have cut short the epidemic at its very commencement."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received many letters from manufacturers of plug tobacco, requesting him to urge upon Congress and the Committee of Ways and Means early and definite action concerning the tax on tobacco. A prominent revenue official in Virginia mentions that great distress in the plug interest is manifested already, and that the Government may lose heavily from the prostration of this interest.

A street fight took place in Wytheville, Va., on the 11th inst., in which John King was terribly beaten and had his eye cut out by Stephen Halsey, a well-known bear hunter. The parties were uncle and nephew, and whisky was the cause of the trouble.

The town of Fincastle, Va., was visited by a disastrous fire on the night of the 11th inst., which resulted in the destruction of five dwelling houses, seven stables, one blacksmith shop, one wagonmaker's shop, and one saddler's shop. The wind was high at the time, the fire-engine rusty and unfit for use, and water very scarce.

There is a romantic young lady in Kentucky, who says that when she dies she desires to have tobacco planted over her grave, that the weed nourished by her dust may be chewed by her bereaved lovers.

There are indications that the Mormon difficulty will be solved by the voluntary abolition of polygamy by the Mormons themselves, provided that they can obtain from Congress the creation of the State of Deseret in place of the present territorial government.

The true and thoughtful women of the country, as contradistinguished from the shriekers for the ballot, presented a petition to the U. S. Senate on Thursday of last week, protesting against woman suffrage.

To relieve the intense itching of frosted feet, dissolve a lump of alum in a little water, and bathe the part with it, warming it before the fire. One or two applications will give relief.

Dr. John Dove, Grand Secretary of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Virginia, was re-elected last Friday night, for the fifty-fourth time. He has held the position since 1818.

A tobacco-chewer at Taunton, Mass., has been fined six dollars for spitting on a church carpet.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is pleasant to be informed in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, that our fifty-two iron clad steam monitors, which probably cost not less than $25,000,000, are now altogether useless.

Charles Miller, a merchant of Boston, Mass., who was sentenced in 1869 to five years' imprisonment and $100,000 fine, for defrauding the government, was pardoned on the 15th inst., by the President, and the fine remitted.

A young woman was sent to a New Jersey jail a few days ago for drunkenness.—Not very long since this same young woman was the belle of New Haven, Connecticut.

The gas works at Winsted, Conn., exploded on the night of the 8th inst., injuring two persons.

The U. S. Income tax expires by limitation on the 30th of this month.

Our Christmas Offerings.

The Book Store in Salem is a repository of historical, poetical, religious, scientific and miscellaneous reading. Its wares are food for the mind, and there is no more direct and certain mode of benefiting our friends than by placing good books in their hands. They are available at all times, and especially in hours that would otherwise be idly lost they afford excellent and entertaining companions:

"Twas heaven to lounge upon a couch, said Gray,
And read new books upon a rainy day."

With the approach of Christmas we associate all things that are fresh, and bright and beautiful; consequently the various publishers provide sumptuous issues, gleaming with gold and colors outside and glorious with tints and illustrations within—tints that surprise by their simple beauty and delicacy, and illustrations which are the offspring of the most advanced stages of art. Illuminated books have long been among the choicest products of human handiwork. The old monkish manuscripts, prepared, through years of toil, in the silence of the cloisters, are wonderful specimens of the decorative art; they are ornamented with beautiful and skillful designs, many of which are now reproduced by the printing press to gratify the tastes of the refined. We have illuminated and illustrated books for all tastes and ages, from the child's Toy Book, bright with pictures to attract and chain the fancy, to the elegantly bound Holiday Gift Book, suited to the matured age. And in this connection we would particularly invite attention to our large and handsome stock of Pocket Bibles, in velvet and morocco bindings.

Our shelves and cases are also crowded with miscellaneous articles, such as paper, pens, ink, inkstands, writing desks, paper cutters and folders, pen wipers, pen-racks, rulers, pencils, erasers, pocket cutlery, and a large variety of fancy and dainty articles of stationery which, in these days have become almost indispensable. Also, Games, Puzzles and Pictures, among which are Nelson's beautiful packages of Birds, Animals, Landscapes, &c., Stereoscopes and Views, Chromos, Carved Walnut Brackets, Wall Pockets, Ladies' Companions, School Satchels, Baskets, and many other useful articles which we cannot begin to enumerate. We, therefore, cordially invite all who wish to make acceptable presents during the coming season of good-will and generous feeling, to give us a call.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Dec. 1871.

☞ SAPOLIO. ☜

For house cleaning, washing dishe floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning window paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass an all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [49-tf.]

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Dec. 22, 1871.

Provisions.		*Chop,*	
Bacon,	12½@ 15	Bran,	1½
Lard,	15@00	*Grain.*	
Pork	6½@7	Wheat,	1 50@1 60
Beef,	3@7	Corn,	65 @ 70
Veal,	5@8	" (old)	00@0 00
Mutton,	6@ 8	Rye,	75@ 90
Batter,	25@00	Oats,	60@ 00
Flour	4@4½	Peas,	75@ 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Dec. 19.

The receipts have fallen off since last quotations, market animated, with an upward tendency, the lower grades having fully recovered from the decline noticed last week.

Lugs—Common, Red	$4 00 to $5 00
" Good working	5 00 to 7 00
" Com'n, Bright	8 00 to 10 00
" Fine, "	15 00 to 25 00
Extra lots higher.	
Leaf—Common Red,	4 50 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 8 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	10 00 to 15 00
" Good, "	15 00 to 25 00
" Fine, "	25 00 to 40 00
" Extra fine lots	40 00 to 60 00

New York, Dec. 19.—Cotton, 20¾ a 20⅞; Flour, 7 25 to 8 00; Corn, 76 a 80. Wheat, 1 53 a 1 68; Gold, 109⅜; Bonds, N. C. old, 34 a 00, new 15 a 00.

Baltimore, Dec. 19.—Cotton 18½ a 19½; Flour 6 25 a 7 50; Wheat, $1 35 a $1 55; Corn white, 65 a 70, yellow, 68 a 72; Oats, 53 a 00, Bacon, 7½ a 00; Whisky, 99 a 100; Lard 10 a 10½.

Richmond, Dec. 19.—Wheat, $1 55 a 1 68 Corn 62 a 67; Oats 58 a 60; Flour, extra, $7 50 a $8 75 per barrel.

Norfolk, Dec. 19.—Bacon, sides, 8½ a 9½; Corn 75 a 81½. Flour $6 00 a $8 50.

Charlotte, Dec. 19.—Bacon 9½ a 10½; Flour, 3 90 a 4 00; Corn, 75 a 80; Oats, 00 a 65. Wheat, $0 00 a $4 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00;

Fayetteville, Dec. 13.—Bacon 10 a 15; Flour, $6 60 a $7 50; Corn $1 00 a $0 00; Oats, 85; Rye, $1 10; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 15; Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, Dec. 19.—Flour $6 50 a $8 50; Wheat, red, $1 20 a $1 55, white $1 30 a $1 60; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 13 a 13½; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy $2 40 a $3 00

CHRISTMAS LEGENDS.—Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, of New York, have favored us with a specimen copy of one of Lent's holiday publications for the little folks, entitled "Two Legends of the Christ Child, for Christmastide." To look at the luridly illuminated cover, with the ivy-mantled chimney piece, the blazing Yule log, the stocking hung closely on one side, and the lion's heads with padlocked jaws, one would naturally expect to find inside something in the quaint style of the German legend. And so we do find it. There are two legends, one in prose and the other in verse, both of which are illustrated. They embalm the old, old story of the wanderings of the Christ Child on the Christmas eve, and of the joys he leaves behind him in his visits to those who wait his coming with the child-like simplicity of faith. Few people can surpass the Germans in the quaintness and beauty of their religious legends, for beneath them all runs a current of deeper meaning than is seen upon the sunlit surface, and while this beguiles the fancy of childhood, that awakens the memories and yearnings of hearts that are older, and far, far heavier.

Copies of this handsome little publication can be obtained at the Book Store in Salem, where there is a limited supply.

MARRIED,

In Statesville, on the 13th inst., by E. B. Stinson, Esq., Mr. F. A. FREEZE and Miss BETTIE HOOVER, daughter of Absalom and Christina Hoover.

On the evening of the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. D. Peeler, Mr. PETER H. WILLIAMSON, of Danville, Va., to Miss BETTIE W. STAPLES, of Penn's Store, Patrick county, Va.

DIED,

In Wilkes county, on the 4th inst., WILLIAM PARKS, one of the oldest, best known and most respectable citizens of the county, in the 80th year of his age.

At his residence near Sedge Garden, in this county, on the morning of the 18th inst., of pulmonary congestion PHILIP BARROW, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age.

A Merry Christmas!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of CHILDREN'S TOYS, suitable for Christmas presents to the little ones, which I will dispose of at low prices. Purchase where you please, but all I ask is that you will run your eyes over my stock before doing so. Also a large assortment of PURE CANDIES, both common and fancy, Nuts, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants, Citron, Prunes, &c. FRESH CAKES. A full variety constantly on hand, and at very accommodating prices. Evening Parties supplied on reasonable terms. FRESH OYSTERS received direct from the seaboard three times a week, and served up to customers, families or evening parties in any style that may be desired.

No pains spared to please my customers, for whose patronage hitherto I offer my thanks, and respectfully ask its continuance.

CHAS. A. WINKLER,

Salem, N. C., Dec. 22, 1871-51-1t

Winston Male Academy.

THE SPRING SESSION of this school will open January 10th, 1872, and continue twenty weeks.

Rates of Tuition as heretofore.
Board from $8 to $10 per month.
For circulars and further particulars address

J. W. GOSLEN, Principal.

Winston, N. C., Dec. 19th, 1871.

Refreshment Fair!

The Managers of Elm Street Sunday School respectfully announce that on FRIDAY EVENING Dec. 29th, they propose holding a Refreshment Fair, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to enlarging their S. S. Building. All friends of the cause are cordially invited to attend. Fresh Oysters will be served up on the occasion.

The Fair will be held in the vacant house above Winkler's Confectionery. Doors open from 4 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

Christmas, 1871.

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:

POETS OF THE 19th CENTURY
HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.
WORLD AT HOME.
PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS
FOR-GET-ME-NOT,
KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.
MEMORY'S GIFT.
RED LINE TENNYSON,
RED LINE LONGFELLOW,
ALBUMS, &c, &c., &c.

At the BOOK STORE.

Christmas Presents.

We have on hand a splendid assortment of

NECK TIES,
LACE COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,

AND NUMEROUS FANCY GOODS.

IN JET AND SHELL JEWELRY

we have the best and latest styles, and at LOW PRICES.

All purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. BLICKENDERFER'S
Notion and Variety Store.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

FINE LINE OF CUFFS AND COLLARS at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
50-tf.

SEWING THREAD.

40 DIFFERENT SHADES AND COLORS of Sewing Silk, by which you can match any piece of goods, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

KID GLOVES.

KIDD GLOVES at $1 a pair and upward at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
50 tf

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS in Ornamental Boxes. A very neat present for a lady, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

HOSIERY.

FINE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

WE have added to our Stock a complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments.
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

COUNTERPANES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of the celebrated **"Conestoga" Counterpanes,** which we will sell at greatly reduced prices at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

NEW GOODS.

A NEW LOT OF DRY GOODS AT
J. L. FULKERSON'S.

Salem, N. C., December 15, 1871.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS

SUCH as **Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,** for washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.

It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds.

Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nits destroyed by its use.

The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Catterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.

The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best *Family Salve* in the *world,* and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.

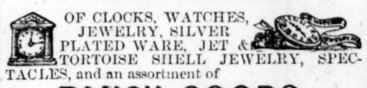
At J. L. FULKERSON'S.

Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

The Frazer Axle Grease

s said to be the best. Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

A NEW STOCK



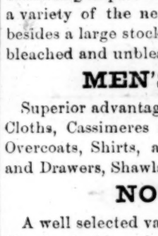
OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Christmas Presents, just received

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.



I desire to notify my friends and patrons that I have removed from my old stand, and am now again engaged with Mr. E. A. Vogler, in his well known Jewelry Store, where I will be pleased to see them; and any work they wish done in the *Clock, Watch* or *Jewelry line,* I promise them shall be well and promptly attended to.

Nov. 1871-45-3m. P. D. HEADLEY.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE

NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

WE have just received one of the LARGEST STOCKS of

Notions and Fancy Goods

ever brought to this market, consisting of LACE, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, CUFFS and COLLARS, and a large variety of other articles.

J. BLICKENDERFER,
Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf Salem, N. C.

AT THE STORE
OF

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,
A New and Handsome Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER.

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice, &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

CUNDURANGO.

BLISS, KEENE & CO'S Fluid Extract,

The wonderful remedy for *Cancer, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pulmonary Complaints, Salt Rheum* and all *Chronic Blood Diseases,* is prepared from the *Genuine Cundurango Bark,* from Loja, Ecuador, secured by the assistance of the authorities of that country. It is the most *effective, prompt and certain* alterative and *Blood Purifier* known. Sold by by all Druggists, in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade mark and directions. Send for a circular. Office and Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar St. N. Y. 47-4t

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

Scientific American
FOR 1872.

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

THIS splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing

New Inventions; Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all professions or trades will find the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of great Value and Interest.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop, and Factory in the land, besides affording a *Continual Source of Valuable Instruction.* The Editors are assisted by many of the *ablest American and European Writers,* and having access to all the leading Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the *Scientific American* are constantly enriched with the *choicest information.*

An OFFICIAL LIST of all the Patents Issued is Published Weekly.

The yearly numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make *Two Splendid Volumes of Nearly One Thousand Pages,* equivalent in size to FOUR THOUSAND ORDINARY BOOK PAGES.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

TERMS.—$3 a Year; $1 50 Half Year; Clubs of ten Copies for One Year, $2 50 each, $25, With a SPLENDID PREMIUM to the person who forms the Club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel-Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress."

In connection with the publication of the Scientific American, the undersigned conduct the most extensive Agency in the world for procuring

PATENTS.

The best way to obtain an answer to the question—*Can I obtain a Patent?* is to write to MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, who have had over Twenty-five Years' experience in the business. No charge is made for opinion and advice. A pen-and-ink sketch, or full written description of the invention, should be sent.

For instructions concerning American and European Patents—Caveats—Re-issues—Interferences—Rejected Cases—Hints on Selling Patents—Rules and Proceedings of the Patent Office—The New Patent Laws—Examinations—Extensions—Infringements, etc., etc., send for INSTRUCTION BOOK, which will be mailed free, on application. All business strictly confidential. Address

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American.
37 Park Row, New York.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HALF A CENTURY OLD.

ENTIRELY NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The size of THE POST has recently been enlarged fully ONE-THIRD, (containing 48 long columns,) and it is now both the

Largest and the Cheapest of the Family Papers.

It will contain Novelets, Illustrated Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Answers to Correspondents, etc., etc., by the

ABLEST WRITERS

that can be procured—including Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne." Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, Amanda M. Douglas, Burr Thornbury, Ella Wheeler, August Bell, Clio Stanley, Captain Carnes, Lillie Devereux Blake, "Zig," Mrs. Fanny R. Feudge, Mrs. M. L. S. Burke, Eben E. Rexford, etc., etc., etc.

☞ It will be entirely NEUTRAL in politics.

NEW NOVELETS CONSTANTLY PUBLISHED.

New Novelets and Stories, long and short, are being continually published. Subscriptions, therefore, can begin at almost any time.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

As our enlarged paper will afford us the room, we shall devote about a column in every number to a summary of the most important and interesting news of the week.

TERMS.—$2 50 a year; Four copies $6 00; Eight copies, (and one *gratis*) $12 00. One copy of THE POST ($2 50) and one of THE LADY'S FRIEND ($2 00) for $4 00.

Address H. PETERSON & CO.,
319 Walnut St., Phila.

☞ Specimen copies sent free.

DRY GOODS.

WE keep a well selected Stock of all the FINEST DRY GOODS, and for the convenience of persons at a distance from Charlotte, will take pleasure in filling orders promptly.

BREM, BROWN & CO.,
Dec. 15, 1871-50-2w Charlotte, N. C.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, &c., &c. Orders solicited. Samples sent by mail.

BREM, BROWN & CO.,
Dec. 15, 1771-50-2w Charlotte, N. C.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Acenith E. Albertson, Miss L. L. Brown Miss Mary Bowers, Miss Adline Boles, Miss Rebecca Hester, Miss Phebee Hinds, Miss Mary J. Ingram, Haseltine S. Livengood, Anjaline Martin, Mrs. Wm. H. Miller, Miss Eliza Warner.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Jackson Bragg, E. M. Johnson, Henry Leonard, William R. Lee, Trougot Spaugh, Wm. B. Tremaine, William Thornton, 2, A. S. Teague, Charles Weston & Son.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the - - BOOKSTORE

HAND BOOK

FOR

COUNTY OFFICERS

CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

Pencil Points From No. 1 to No. 9.
Memorandums, Large and Small.
Family Bibles, Fine and Common.
at the BOOK STORE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., will be held at their Banking-House in Salem, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, at 3 P. M.

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

Dec. 8, 1871.-49-tm.

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket Tilden (non-spilling) Inkstand.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

OFFICE OF

PATTERSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

AND BUYERS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS,

from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Alpacas, &c. Also

SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of

GROCERIES:

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention, and all our sewed work is made to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the

HARDWARE

line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of

IRON,

suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durable

HOLLOW WARE.

In addition to the above we keep

Ready-Made Clothing,

BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS, and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for

THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS,
STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for

FRIES' GOODS,

both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it is to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

WORTH & WORTH,

General Shipping and Commission

MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. G. WORTH, B. G. WORTH

1872. THE WORLD. 1872.

In the year 1872 General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress to be elected.

The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will thus decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

How to influence the people's votes?

By the newspaper—for it includes every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the vaster outside audiences which cannot gather to the Statehouse, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvest time. As we sow we shall reap.

THE WORLD'S seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

THE WORLD will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

I.—All those who find best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who descry the fount and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subversion of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights in our rulers' lawless usurpation of interdicted and undelegated powers—usurpation that to-day marches deliberately on to the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—for by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States at his pleasure, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

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But is't in mirth they always meet?
Alas! sometimes a vacant seat
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Some voice is mute,
Whose welcome was aforetime sweet
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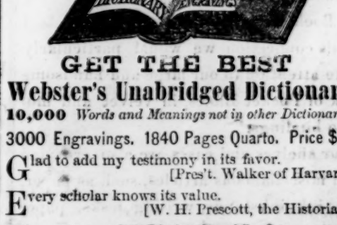

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